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VOL. 4.

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NO. 231.

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Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Bulletin upon the
use of our columns.....75 cents.

Advertisements transferred from the Louisville Weekly
Journal half-price.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

LThe citizens of Louisville should be alarmed at the efforts made by rival cities to attract the trade and travel which naturally point to this place. The railroads passing through the Southern States to New Orleans, those projected by the city of St. Louis especially, the Pacific railroad and the one intended to run along the west bank of the Mississippi river, the Illinois Central railroad in connection with either the Mississippi river or the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and finally the Evansville railroad, are all intended to catch and divert from us the great stream of trade and travel continually flowing between the North and South. Louisville, on account of its central position at the Falls of the Ohio, possesses natural advantages over any of those cities in reference to this trade, and it is only necessary for her to expend comparatively a small sum of money to secure it in all time to come. We design to point out briefly what policy should be pursued by us in reference to the railroads designed to terminate here, and some of the advantages that would flow from it.

It is admitted that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is again in a hopeful condition. The branch to Lebanon will be completed during the next year. Knoxville, the present terminus of an extensive system of Southern railroads, is pushing a railroad in this direction, thirty-two miles of which are already contracted for, and it is certain that the connecting link between Lebanon and the State line must be soon provided for. The business which will be done by such a road passing from the Northwest to the Southeast, through a district rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and now nearly deprived of the ordinary means of communication, must be very large. The consolidation of the two companies extending from Memphis in this direction secures the construction of the road leading from Memphis through Clarksville to our State line, leaving the distance to Bowling Green only about forty-five miles, for which Logan county has already subscribed three hundred thousand dollars; and the remainder necessary to construct it, the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad are assured, can be easily obtained in that region. In connection with the railroad leading from Memphis through Little Rock to the western line of Arkansas, and perhaps to the Pacific Ocean, and a daily line of first-class steamers from New Orleans to Memphis, the business passing from this branch will be almost unlimited. The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Road believe, if in December or January next Louisville will subscribe another million of stock, with the present means of the Company and such as could be obtained on loan, the main stem can be finished to Nashville. Before that time Nashville will be in railroad connection with Knoxville, Wilmington, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Columbus, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg; and projected railroads from Vicksburg through Louisiana with the Pacific Railroad through Texas. Then if Louisville would subscribe two hundred thousand dollars to the Lexington and Big Sandy Road, and thus assure its completion, she will be upon one of the only two main lines of railroad extending from Baltimore through the slave States to the extreme Southwestern part of the Union, and perhaps to the Pacific. The Directors of the Jeffersonville and Fort Wayne Railroad say, if Louisville would assist them to purchase iron enough for fifty-three miles of their road, it could be soon completed, and Louisville placed in direct connection with Detroit. The completion of these roads would insure the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at the falls, the only point below Wheeling where it can be made.

Under our present treaties with Great Britain, and the gigantic improvements undertaken by England in the Canadas, the trade which in a few years will be concentrated at Detroit in all probability will be immense. British goods are already passed in bond through Portland into Canada, and the amount will be indefinitely increased over the Grand Trunk railway, destined to be the great central highway of Canada, extending from Halifax over the Victoria Bridge at Montreal through Quebec and Toronto to Detroit. Detroit will then become a principal point for the distribution of British goods in the West.—

Already the merchants of Detroit purchase groceries in this market. Upon the present circuitous routes Southerners in great numbers resort to the North to see the interesting scenery of Upper Canada and the Lakes. In their turn Northerners will leave their frozen latitudes and pass to the sunny South upon the convenient routes we have sketched. We reiterate the opinion which we have expressed, that the advantages which are offered to Louisville by these railroad connections are such as cannot be secured so easily by any other city in the Union.

THE DISCUSSION AT NEWCASTLE.—We had the pleasure of hearing the Congressional candidates at Newcastle on Monday last. We have rarely listened to an able or more eloquent debater. Col. Marshall, as has been stated by our correspondent, opened the discussion in a speech of characteristic power and adroitness, which was received with marked interest by the immense throng in attendance. He affirmed, first, that the American party had nationalized itself at Philadelphia; second, that Americans should rule America; and, third, that Catholic proscription should be proscribed. The first point he elaborated at great length and with fine effect, the second he urged with several kindling bursts of native eloquence, and the third he developed by a series of ingenious citations from Brownson's Review and the Shepherd of the Valley, with a shrewd running commentary upon their lurking import. His effort was an easy, deliberate, carefully considered, strongly put, and extremely effective one. It fully sustained his high reputation as a cogent, vigorous, and impressive debater. Col. Preston's reply, we confess, was masterly and beautiful. It carried all hearts before it. It was certainly a most captivating display of argument and eloquence. The anti-Know-Nothings may well be proud of their standard bearer in this district, for he is an ornament to his State.

This discussion was conducted throughout with high-toned, delightful courtesy, and concluded amidst feeling of deep and acknowledged admiration for the abilities and splendid gifts of the speakers. It was, upon the whole, among the most dignified and interesting debates to which we have ever listened. Such admirable conflicts of mind cannot fail to strengthen and exalt the true American sentiment.

LOur young friend Sue has been silent a long time, but she should remember that her poetry has excited in thousands of hearts such thoughts and feelings as are here expressed:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

TO "SUE E. WEED."

Although my hand has never clasped

Thine own so warm and true;

Although my eyes have never seen

Thy smiling face, dear Sue;

Although my heart has never poured

Its treasures in thy ear,

And though my lips have never breathed

Sweet words thou lov'st to hear;

Yet, yet I feel a mystic chord,

That binds my heart to thee;

Which vibrates to the gentlest touch

Of thy high minstrelsy;

It moves and animates my soul

Like some bright living thing,

And from my spirit's desert wilds

The gushing waters spring.

Reflected from the pearly tide

Deep mirrored there I find

Thy real self—not jeweled clay;

But the pure bright noble mind.

And thus I've found companionship

In lone and cheerless hours,

And from the garland wreath, dear Sue,

Plucked many chosen flowers.

And may I not still hope to find

In life's uneven way

Thy cheering presence still as near

As it is now to-day;

We may not journey side by side—

Each other daily greet;

But we may have the heart's full gush,

Which is to me more sweet.

There is no absence but to those

Who have not felt the bliss

Of love's sweet presence, filling all

The soul's light realm with this—

There is no stranger but to one

Whose heart has never known

That power which claims in all a friend

And makes that friend its own.

ANNA GREENE.

Daniel Wilson, Thomas Dawson, G. W. Seymour, George Watson, and George Barton were tried at New Orleans last week for having been concerned in the murder of officer Dunn in that city. Barton was acquitted and the other four were sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

LIt is estimated that 30,000 Germans attended the picnic near New York at the annual festival of the German singing association of the Eastern cities. They will meet hereafter every two years. Philadelphia is to be the place where the next festival will be held.

LThe Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says Gen. J. Addison Thomas is to be appointed assistant Secretary of State, vice Dudley Mann resigned. Gen. Thomas was a Taylor man, and acted as secretary of the Board of Claims which sat in London last year.

LThe editor of the Southern Democratic asks whether he can believe his own eyes. Why yes, we suppose he can believe his own eyes, unless he squints; but we presume he is not quite fool enough to believe his own tongue.

LA friend asks us to correct some of the misrepresentations of the Washington Union. It is entirely unnecessary. Nobody believes what the editor of the Union says. We will bet ten to one that he cannot tell the truth, and he may take his choice of subjects.

LThe Mobile Register learns that the steamer Aixile, with about six hundred bales of cotton, on her trip from Demopolis last week, was snagged on Mile Shoal. She threw overboard about 150 bales.

LA trotting match, mile heats and repeat, between the celebrated Northern horses Lady Franklin and Saratoga Belle, came off over the Union course, Long Island, on Tuesday. Lady Franklin won the race. Time, 2.31—2.33.

LSix negroes, belonging to Mr. Adams, who ran off a few days ago, have been retaken at New Albany.

LThere have been heavy rains in South Alabama, and the rivers were rising last week.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.—We desire to call the attention of our citizens to the ordinance which is submitted to their vote to-day. The question which they are to decide is one of interest to the entire city.

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The city agreed to pay for the property \$175,000 in thirty-year bonds.

The bonds were all made out and deposited in the Louisville Chancery Court.

In March, 1853, the General Council submitted an ordinance to the people authorizing the purchase of wharf property. The ordinance was approved by a large majority. By virtue of that ordinance the Mayor and General Council entered into a contract with James Thompson, who acted for himself and the heirs of Charles M. Strader, deceased, for the purchase of the property commonly known as Strader's wharf.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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A day or two ago we published a letter from Evansville noticing the arrest and fining of a man who had been selling liquor from a flat-boat tied to the Kentucky shore, the purchaser taking it to Indiana. The Justice, after arguments by several counsel as to the jurisdiction of Indiana in the case, decided that, in criminal cases, Kentucky and Indiana had concurrent jurisdiction over the Ohio, and the offense was a violation of the Indiana prohibitory law, and fined the defendant \$20 for the first offense and \$10 for the second offense, who, in default of the payment of the fine, was committed. Another man was tried on a similar charge and fined. These decisions involve an important principle. For our part we cannot perceive how a steamboat, flatboat, or any other craft, tied to the Kentucky shore, can be considered amenable to the State laws of Indiana.

THE HIGHER LAW—FREESOIL AND FREE LOVE.

At Ceresco, Wisconsin—a place settled originally by a company of Fourierites, under somewhat noted abolitionist, Warren Chase—they have a society called the "Ceresco Union," an interesting institution, made up of men and women who believe in abolitionism, Fourierism, and the spiritual theory of "free love." Latterly, they have been disturbed in the quiet enjoyment of promiscuous felicity by certain old fogies of the neighborhood, who somehow got it into their heads that "free love" was nothing more nor less than "free lust," and the "Ceresco Union" was an institution good deal worse than Mormonism. They determined to break it up. But the "free lovers" denied the allegations against them, and published a "statement," or declaration of principles, which was signed by the men and women who owned stock in the Union. The following is the most intelligible paragraph which the statement contains:

We believe that *love* is not a creature of legislative enactment, nor can be *banned* or *loosed* by it. It is the result of an inherent law of *attraction* or *affinity* existing in the very constitution of things, and represents the presence and character of the Deity; that we must *love* what is *lovely* to us, and cannot help it, and be *repelled* by what is *repugnant* to us, and cannot help that. We recognize the true character and divinity of love, and assert that all man-made laws enacted in ignorance of, and contrary to, its *natural expression* are *unjust, unnatural*, and a *tibel* upon Deity.

SUGAR—ITS CONSUMPTION, &c.—The consumption of this article is gradually—indeed, we may say rapidly—increasing throughout the civilized world. It is a commodity destined, we have no doubt, to assume still greater importance in the channels of commerce and agriculture. First, because palatable to the taste, and because the uses to which it is and can be applied are innumerable. Second, because it is confessedly healthful and nutritious. Of recent years sugar has become a regular article of importation into Great Britain from the United States. The consumption of imported sugar in 1854, according to the Parliamentary returns, was as follows:

Imported Sugar consumed in Great Britain.	
Cwt.	
1831.....	81
1840..... old duties	2,305
1844.....	92
1845..... reduction	76,994
1846.....	584,366
1848.....	1,216,912
1854.....	2,439,291
Of the quantities consumed in 1854, the original was as follows:	
Cuba..... cwt.	1,340,320
Porto Rico..... cwt.	303,429
United States..... cwt.	61,606
Brazil..... cwt.	404,415
Java..... cwt.	110,068
Philippine Isles..... cwt.	120,975
2,340,813	

The New York Economist, remarking upon this subject, says, and justly too, that "such has been the vast increase in the consumption of slave-grown sugar by England since she emancipated her own sugar-growing slaves. According to England's demand for sugar, has the value of slaves in the Spanish Islands risen and fallen, and the activity of the slave trade increased or depressed in proportion. Cuba and the United States are now both competitors in the British markets for the sale of sugar. It should be remarked, however, that the English returns do not distinguish between the country of growth and export. It is therefore possible that a proportion of that derived from the United States may be Cuba sugar. The great diminution which this year takes place in the production of beet-root sugar in Europe must have a great influence upon the cane article for the coming year."

We have remarked also that the demand for, and consumption of sugar, in its various forms, is increasing throughout all parts of Europe, whilst in this country, Cuba, and the West Indies Islands, the amount produced is not increasing proportionately to the accumulative demand. This is applicable especially to our Southern sugar-growing States. It is an article like all others, subject to disease and devastation from providential causes. Extreme drought especially, or floods and inundations frequently destroy entire crops. Such injuries will, in all probability, have lessened the yield this year, and in anticipation of this prices have gone up, with a still further advancing tendency.

In view therefore of a rapidly increasing foreign demand, as is demonstrated by the above statistics, and a knowledge of augmentative home consumption, we incline to the belief that greater attention must, ere long, be given to the production and manufacture of sugar, than has heretofore been bestowed upon it.

Sixty Feet of Daughters.—In the half-century sermon of Rev. Dr. Brace, of Newington, Conn., we find a fact respecting the Edwards family, which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere stated. Speaking of Mr. Backus, one of his predecessors, he says: "His wife was one of ten daughters, every one of whom has been said to be six feet tall—making sixty feet of daughters, and all of them strong in mind—children of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor." That man who had sixty feet of daughters, and, besides them, one son who had more than sixty feet of intellect, must, according to the Psalmist's view of things, have been a happy man.

NEWS ITEMS.

Oil mill Burnt.—The oil mill of D. T. La Tourette, on the corner of Second and Morgan streets, St. Louis, was burned down between 5 and 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Loss to Mr. L. in materials and machinery about \$45,000, on which there was no insurance. The building belonged to Mr. F. P. Blair, and was fully insured.

The Holy Land.—Sir Moses Montefiore lately passed through Vienna on his way to Palestine. He goes to the Holy Land to buy a large district in the country to settle upon it the Jewish paupers of Jerusalem, and eventually all those Jews who feel inclined to return to the country of their ancestors.

Population of the World.—The latest, and apparently the fairest, estimate of the population of the world makes it eleven hundred and fifty millions:—viz.: Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, 320,000,000; Mohammedans, 140,000,000; and Jews, 15,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000; the Greek and Eastern Churches, 60,000,000; and Protestants, 90,000,000.

Patent Elastic Horse Shoe.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The patent elastic horse shoe is coming into use in this city. It has received the unqualified approbation of veterinary surgeons, horse owners, &c., and as a preventive of those universal foot diseases of horses, viz.: corns, sore heels, quarter cracks, &c., it is not almost invaluable. It has been thoroughly tested in this city, and its success was complete."

Suicide.—Zephianah Williams a young man who lived about three miles from town hung himself yesterday. He had always borne a good character and no cause is assigned for the rashact.—Yeoman.

The Hon. J. C. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, has just concluded a very important treaty, which offers reciprocal advantages to both parties. Col. Wheeler has gained the respect of the government and of the inhabitants of Grenada, by his frankness and the simplicity of his manners, so congenial to the country in which he resides.

Names of Ships.—The system of naming classes of vessels after the fixed plan is gaining ground, and it is one deserving of encouragement. It is not small convenience to the inexperienced landsman to be able to know at first glance at the name what kind of craft it indicates. Thus the Collins steamers are named after seas, and the Canarders after countries. Bearing the rule in mind, one can very easily recollect to which line the Baltic, Atlantic, Adriatic, Asia, Africa, Canada, and America respectively belong.

Ships of the line in the United States Navy are named after the States. For instance, the Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, &c., all mount 74 guns.

Frigates are named after American rivers—the Columbia, Raritan, Santa, Cumberland, St. Lawrence, Merrimac, Sabine, Potomac, &c. &c.

When you see the name of a river given to a Government vessel, it is safe to conclude that she will not carry more than 36 or 44 guns.

Sloops of war are called after State Capitals and other cities. Captain Ingraham's St. Louis, the ill-fated Albany, the Vandalia, the Plymouth, the Jamestown, all belong to this class.

Brigs may be known in print by the name of some noted naval commander. Thus, the Decatur, Bainbridge, Perry, &c.

Revenue cutters are generally named after the Cabinet, and sometimes change their names with a change of administration. Thus we have had the Walter Forward, the Wm. M. Meredith, the William H. Graham, the J. S. Dobbin, and probably now have a William L. Marcy, a James Guthrie, &c.

These rules were not adopted until the close of the last war. There are some exceptions, therefore, in each class, consisting of vessels that were built or captured before that time.

In the British Navy there is a great confusion of names among the sailing vessels, but the steamers are generally christened with the name of someernal deity or attribute, as for instance, the Pluto, the Proserpine, the Cerberus, Charon, Styx, Tartarus, Vixen, Spitfire, Terrible, Dangerous, &c.

Merchant vessels might be advantageously arranged under classified names, and perhaps will be, but at present the old-fashioned medley of Polly Anns, Betsy Janes, Daniel Websters, Jenny Linds, Washingtons, Tom Thumbs, Weatherfields, &c., still prevails among them.

Albany Evening Journal.

An Irish Widow in Clover.—Seedy Mahomed, soon after his elevation to the throne of Morocco, about the middle of the last century, was desirous to complete the defences of Fez, and, knowing the superiority of the English in engineering, he applied to the British Government for the aid of some person skilled in the art. The request was acceded to, and an experienced sergeant of the Sappers and Miners having been selected as a fit person, was placed at the disposal of his Majesty. Seedy Mahomed received him with much kindness, and allotted a suitable house for his reception. The sergeant continued in the service of the Sultan for some time after he had completed the work at Fez, and at length died, leaving his widow without issue. After his interment, the widow, who was a pretty Irish woman, sought an interview with the Sultan in order to obtain a pension and the means of returning to her country. His Majesty was much struck by her fair and comely appearance, and treated her with condescension and benevolence. That interview resulted in the poor Irish widow becoming the Sultana of Morocco.—*Connolly's History of the Sappers and Miners.*

Only in Fun.—At a baptism in the western part of the State, a few weeks since, a girl of a shy disposition, about to be immersed, very naturally resisted the attempts of the minister to lead her to the water, and, after a short struggle, began to sob and cry with great violence. At this moment, while a crowd of spectators were anxiously watching the result, a younger brother of the girl stepped up to her and exclaimed, in an under tone, "Don't be scared, Sal, they're only in fun!"

A gentleman of Long Island has succeeded in growing the best old Java coffee on his ground. He sowed the dry berry in drills, having first soaked them in ashes and water for an hour. When the plants were an inch above the surface he stuck a row of oak scrags for them to climb on. Favoured by alternate heat and rains they have come on finely, and the berries are nearly ready to be gathered.

The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the council was in session a few days after, the stairs leading to the council chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body compelled to "shin" down the post of the building.

Boston issues 113 papers, with an annual circulation of 54,000,000; New York, 104 papers, circulation 73,000,000; and Philadelphia 51 papers, circulation 48,000,000.

MARRIED.

VISIT TO WANCHOW AND KELUNG—Discovery of Coal.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. steamer Jno. Hancock, dated Feb. 13:

We left Wanchow on the 1st, and reached Kelung the next afternoon, finding the Fennimore Cooper there. Our commander called on the mandarin residing at the town, and informed him of our object in visiting the island. During the conversation, he learned that the Chinese claimed Sovau bay, which was the only anchorage on the east coast. He could get no information from him in regard to the coal mines, and when he applied for permission to visit them and a guide the mandarin was evidently much troubled. After some talk, he evaded the whole matter by some trumpety excuse. Our commander then took the whole matter into his own hands, hired a guide (promising to bring him away lest he should be punished when we left), and visited the mines, which are situated immediately on the coast. We went into one shaft, some 100 to 150 feet above the sea level, and found the vein at 3 feet thick at the entrance, dipping to the southeast, and about 4 or 5 feet thick inside, where it has been dug out some 60 feet deep. A small quantity of it was purchased at the rate of \$4 per ton, and proved to be excellent soft coal, free from sulphur or clinker.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing from Fulton under date of June 25, says:

A most violent act was committed on the person of Robert Newsom, of this county, on Saturday night last, 23d inst., at his residence, eight miles south of this. He was murdered by one of his own slaves, a negro woman, in the kitchen—supposed, some time during the night—and his body entirely consumed by fire in the kitchen fire-place, and the ashes taken up next morning and deposited in the back yard. His body appears, so far as discovery can be made, to have been entirely consumed, except a few small bones, found in the pile of ashes, including a part of his skull bone and the extremities of some of his fingers. The murder was committed without any sufficient cause, so far as I can hear. Mr. Newsom was an old citizen of the county, about sixty years of age, and very active and energetic in his business. He possessed a valuable farm, and had accumulated a very handsome estate. The woman confessed to the murder on Sunday (yesterday) evening, and is in the hands of the law.

Later.—Mr. Newsom, when the family retired, was left at his table reading a newspaper. None of the family heard any disturbance during the night, although the kitchen was within a few feet of the dwelling. He was absent at breakfast on Sunday (yesterday) morning, and the family, for the first time, became alarmed, and called in the neighbors, who continued to look for him until the afternoon, when suspicion fell on the woman, who confessed, and showed the ash pile where the remnant of bones were found. The ash pile had not before been noticed, and would not have been, if she had not directed attention to it.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.—*The Bill-Bug, or Corn-Borer.*—We make the following extract from a paper treating of the bill-bug or corn-borer prepared by Mr. Townsend Glover for the agricultural report now in press:

The insect bill-bug, or corn-borer (*Sphenophorus*), is from four to six-tenths of an inch in length, and of a reddish-brown or reddish-black color. The head is furnished with a long trunk or bill, hence its common name. It is very destructive to corn in many parts of the South and Southwest, and was brought for examination by Senator Evans, where he states, it is very injurious to the crops on the Pedee river. He says:

The perfect insect eats into the stalk of the corn either below or just at the surface of the ground, where it deposits its egg. After changing into a grub, the insect remains in the stalk devouring the substance until it transforms into the pupa state, which occurs in the same cavity in the stalk occupied by the grub. It makes its appearance the following spring in the perfect state again to deposit its eggs at the foot of the young plants. These insects destroy the main stem or shoots, thus causing suckers to spring up, which usually produce no grain, or, if any, of very inferior quality to that of the general yield. Swamp lands or low grounds are the places most generally attacked.

General Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Colonel Pitchlynn, chief of the Choctaw nation, both corroborate the statement, in saying that they are very destructive in Alabama and on the Red river in Arkansas, but that the planters have greatly diminished their numbers by pulling up the roots of the corn after the crop was housed, piling them up in heaps and burning the whole mass. Perhaps quick-lime applied to the corn-stalks and roots would destroy them as the heaps heat and decompose, which would be particularly useful where lime is required for the soil as a manure. By these means the unhatched pupa in the corn would be consumed. A very perceptible decrease of the bill-bug has been observed where the practice of burning the roots has been followed, and, if persevered in, might nearly eradicate them in the course of a few years. At the same time, the wild plants they infest should be discovered, and also destroyed in a similar manner as above.

WHAT WE DRINK.—Young hyson tea, or what is generally sold for such, must be a nice, innocent beverage. Hear what the Boston Post says:

The unhealthful effect of some parcels of tea which are dealt out in our cities is owing to their being adulterated so extensively by the Chinese. Damaged and old tea is taken by them and placed over hot pans of charcoal to dry; the dried leaves are then put into cast-iron pans—a few pounds of tea in each pan—and placed over furnaces; a little tumeric is now stirred in; but, in order to secure a good green hue, lumps of Prussian blue and gypsum are added. These are then stirred before the fire until the tea has taken the fine bloom color of hyson, with very much the same scent. The transformed leaves are then picked, sifted, chopped small, and sold for excellent young hyson.

An Old Bird.—As some masons were effecting repairs in a house in Rue Mercier, in Lyons, France, they surprised, in its nest, where it was apparently expiring from old age, a swallow, having round its neck a chain bearing a little silver plate, with the following words engraved upon it: "Ludovicus Margarite fidele, 1749."

MOWING MATCH.—*The Trial Match of Mowing Machines* will be held on the 28th instant, by E. H. Agganis, 5 market street, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroads, on Friday next, the 6th of July. All persons interested are invited to attend. There will be a number of machines on exhibition, and they will be thoroughly tested.

By order of Committee of Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

WALTERS.—We are just in receipt of an additional supply of Waiters, set or by the single one, to suit purchasers. Call and examine.

HOOKE & LUKEKETT.—461 Market street, between Third and Fourth, near Fourth.

FEATHER DUSTERS.—HOOKE & LUKEKETT's

We have just received this day a large stock of Feather Dusters, all sizes. These Dusters are of the first quality and entirely clear of moth. Those wanting an article of this kind will please give a call.

WHITE & LUCAS.—461 Market street, between Third and Fourth, near south side.

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A. J. MORRISON

(SUCCESSOR TO WINTER & MORRISON),

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.,
500 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in a point of economy, durability, and elegance of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk or beautiful finish are invited to inspect my stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade and peculiar inducements extended to CASH purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON.

M. STEPHENS'S
Confectionary and Ice-cream Saloon,
JEFFERSON STREET,
Between First and Second streets.

IS now prepared for the season to supply every demands in his hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices.... Offices on Third street, west side, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO.'S
GENUINE
Cod Liver Oil,
FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.,

THE late firm of Rushton, Clark, & Co. being dissolved by the DEATH of W. L. RUSHTON (the only Rushton ever connected with the firm), THEIR GENUINE COD LIVER OIL will be prepared only by W. L. RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and successors. It will be sold at 15¢ per pint, and at 25¢ per quart. We have no other business than to furnish our friends with the most elegant article of Dress Hat ever manufactured in the city.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH

455 Main st.

BOYS' HATS of every description can be had of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH at very low prices.

APRIL 21 d&b&w

SUMMER STYLE MOLESKIN HATS—We are prepared to day to furnish our friends with the most elegant article of Dress Hat ever manufactured in the city.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH

455 Main st.

WEBS, STRAPS, &c., can be had of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH at very low prices.

JOSEPH ROBE,

Genuine
Cod Liver Oil,
FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.,

WEBS, STRAPS, &c., can be had of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH at very low prices.

APRIL 23 d&b&w

LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY.

GODEY'S Lady's Book for July received and for sale

F. A. CRUMP,

84 Fourth st., near Market.

Brooklands.

BROOKSLAND, or the Contests, by between Senator Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, growing out of the recently enacted Church Property Bill; with an introduction by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

We have just received the above work, the contents of which have caused so much interest all over the country.

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING

No. 521 Main st.

LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY.

GODEY'S Lady's Book for July received and for sale

F. A. CRUMP,

84 Fourth st., near Market.

Blank Book Manufactury.

WE have the addition of new books, charts, maps, and all other works may be had of Blank Books to our present well-ascorted Books, all of our own make, and warranted equal to any made in the country, and at reasonable prices. Books made to order at short notice.

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING

455 Main st.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

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455 Main st.

EVENING BULLETIN.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, June 28, 1855.

Present—All the members except Messrs. Gailbraith, Zeigler, and Haydon.

A message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing him to change and alter the contract of B. McAtee with the city for the bowering of High street, was read and referred to the revision and street committee of the W. D., whereupon Mr. Pennebaker, chairman of said committee, reported in favor of the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections, which report was rejected and the Mayor's veto sustained by the following vote:

Yea—Mr. President, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gilliss, Holbrook, Pope, Raphael, and Weaver—8.

Nays—Messrs. Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, and Vaughan—4.

A message from the Mayor, submitting the proposition of H. H. Higdon to keep Main street and Third and Sixth streets in repair at \$500 per annum, was referred to street committees of both districts.

A message from the Mayor, enclosing the bill of Ben Duke of \$2 for driving a woman to the pest house, was referred to finance committee.

Mr. Reasor obtained leave of absence.

The following petitions for tavern licenses were referred to appropriate committees:

Lewis Schaum, Water street, between Sixth and Seventh; referred to committee on taverns and groceries W. D.;

Andrew Sunkel, Market street, bet. Third and Fourth; referred to com. on tav. and gro. W. D.;

Chris Myers, corner Green and Shelby; referred to com. on tav. and gro. E. D.;

Henry Graff, Jefferson, bet. Clay and Shelby; referred to com. on tav. and gro. E. D.;

Philip Gulack, Market, between Shelby and Campbell; referred to com. on tav. and gro. E. D.;

Geo. Eller, Jefferson, bet. Hancock and Jackson; referred to com. on tav. and gro. E. D.

The following papers from the engineers of office were referred to appropriate committees:

Engineer's report on gutters on Broadway, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, referred to street committee W. D.

Engineer's report on Cabell street bridge, referred to street com. E. D.

Engineer's report on Campbell street drainage, referred to street com. E. D.

Apportionment for sidewalks on Main from Campbell to Wenzel sts., referred to street com. E. D.;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Market st. from Campbell to Wenzel, referred to street com. E. D.;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Market from Shibly to Campbell, referred to street com. E. D.;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Twelfth from Monroe to High, referred to street com. W. D.;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Market from Twelfth to Thirteenth, referred to same com.;

Apportionment for sidewalks on Jefferson from Ninth to Tenth, referred to same com.;

Appropriation for cistern corner Seventh and Broadway, referred to same com.

A message from the Mayor, accompanied by a communication from R. Apperson, president Big Sandy Railroad Co., was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Vaughan, Riley, and Shanks.

Mr. Beatty, from finance committee, reported in favor of claim of J. Kell of \$45 for scale cases for market-houses, which claim was allowed.

The same, to whom was referred three reports of the Auditor, was discharged from same, which were filed.

Mr. Dunlap, from committee on fire department, to whom was referred a communication from J. H. Thomas and Sim. Watkins, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to procure necessary plans and specifications for a house for the steam fire engine and to advertise for proposals for the erection of same and to report in full at the next regular meeting, which was adopted.

The committee on fire department were, on motion, discharged from consideration of the claims of G. W. Davis and a resolution in regard to extra openings to cisterns.

The same, to whom was referred a communication from fire department, reported a resolution, directing the engineer to examine the roof of Hope engine-house and cistern of Rescue company, and report necessary repairs and probable cost, which was adopted.

Mr. Riley appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, the Board took a recess until 10 o'clock, which recess having expired the Board resumed business.

A message from the Mayor, enclosing two leases from Thos. Overstreet to the city for suite of rooms corner of Fifth and Jefferson; also, a statement of the auditor showing a balance of \$375 due Overstreet thereon; were referred to finance committee.

The claim of John Vanmeter of \$330 for coal was referred to hospital committee, whereupon Mr. Raphael, from said committee, by leave, reported a resolution allowing same, which was adopted, and returned concurred in by Board of Aldermen.

A resolution that when the Council adjourned to meet on Thursday, July 5, at 8 o'clock, P. M., was adopted, and returned concurred in by Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Pennebaker appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Pennebaker, from street committee W. D., to whom was referred the engineer's report on grade of High street, between Grove and Commercial, Portland, presented a resolution, directing the engineer to give the necessary stakes for same, which was adopted, and returned by the Board of Aldermen rejected.

The following claims from Board of Aldermen were allowed:

Jos. Vincent, \$16 75 for stone.
M. & F. Fillion, \$24 25 for same.

The following claims from Board of Aldermen were referred to finance committee:

E. Shelton, \$2 for services as sheriff at election of 1854.

Henry Krider, \$3 claim as a witness.

The petition of John E. Scott, together with a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Auditor to draw a warrant in favor of aforesaid Scott for \$278, was referred to finance committee.

A resolution from Board of Aldermen, allowing night watch \$100 and day watch \$50 for extra pay, was referred to committee on police.

A resolution from same, allowing R. Daniel \$5 50 for work on market house, was referred to committee on public works.

A resolution from same, directing the Auditor to lay each settlement with the wharf master before the Council at regular meetings, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from this Board directing the engineer to repair gutter East side Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, was returned rejected by Board of Aldermen.

An ordinance from Board of Aldermen, to grade and pave sidewalks on Broadway, between Third and Fourth, was referred to street committee W. D.

A resolution from same, requesting the treas-

urer to report the amount paid into the treasury by each market master for fiscal years ending March 10, 1854 and March 10, 1855, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from this Board was returned with a substitute from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to ascertain the probable cost of a suitable apparatus for the American Eagle Company, which was referred to committee on the Fire Department.

A resolution from same, allowing hands at the Beargrass Cut-off their pay for one week from the 9th to 16th of June, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, (accompanied by the Mayor's message), directing the Mayor, City Attorney, and Counsel employed to appeal in the cases of M. Kean and N. Vacaro against the city for a renewal of tavern licences, was concurred in and adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Gilliss, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, Vaughan, and Weaver—7.

Nays—Messrs. Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, and Vaughan—4.

A message from the Mayor, submitting the proposition of H. H. Higdon to keep Main street and Third and Sixth streets in repair at \$500 per annum, was referred to street committees of both districts.

A message from the Mayor, enclosing the bill of Ben Duke of \$2 for driving a woman to the pest house, was referred to finance committee.

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The same, to whom was referred three reports of the Auditor, was discharged from same, which were filed.

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On motion of Mr. Beatty, the Board took a recess until 10 o'clock, which recess having expired the Board resumed business.

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Mr. Pennebaker appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Pennebaker, from street committee W. D., to whom was referred the engineer's report on grade of High street, between Grove and Commercial, Portland, presented a resolution, directing the engineer to give the necessary stakes for same, which was adopted, and returned by the Board of Aldermen rejected.

Mr. Riley moved to re-commit the same to street committee W. D., and Mr. Dunlap moved to amend by adding the finance committee, which was done by the following vote:

Ayes—President Riley, Messrs. Dunlap, Gilliss, Holbrook, Pope, Plummer, Raphael, and Weaver—6.

Nays—Messrs. Beatty, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, and Vaughan—6.

Whereupon said apportionment was recommended to street committee W. D. by the following vote:

Ayes—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gilliss, Holbrook, Pope, Plummer, Raphael, and Weaver—9.

Nays—Messrs. Pennebaker, Shanks, and Vaughan—3.

Mr. Dunlap offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution instructing the street inspector E. D. to repair Clay street bridge at a cost of \$10.

Resolution instructing the street inspector E. D. to repair the gutter on both sides of Preston, bet. Green and Jefferson streets, at a cost not exceeding \$200.

Mr. Gilliss presented a resolution, appropriating the additional sum of \$40 to repair the alley bet. Sixth and Seventh and Chestnut and Broadway, which was adopted, and returned by the Board of Aldermen rejected.

The following claims from Board of Aldermen were allowed:

Jos. Vincent, \$16 75 for stone.

M. & F. Fillion, \$24 25 for same.

The following claims from Board of Aldermen were referred to finance committee:

E. Shelton, \$2 for services as sheriff at election of 1854.

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A resolution from Board of Aldermen, allowing night watch \$100 and day watch \$50 for extra pay, was referred to committee on police.

A resolution from same, allowing R. Daniel \$5 50 for work on market house, was referred to committee on public works.

A resolution from same, directing the Auditor to lay each settlement with the wharf master before the Council at regular meetings, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from this Board directing the engineer to repair gutter East side Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, was returned rejected by Board of Aldermen.

An ordinance from Board of Aldermen, to grade and pave sidewalks on Broadway, between Third and Fourth, was referred to street committee W. D.

A resolution from same, requesting the treas-

urer to report the amount paid into the treasury by each market master for fiscal years ending March 10, 1854 and March 10, 1855, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from this Board was returned with a substitute from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to ascertain the probable cost of a suitable apparatus for the American Eagle Company, which was referred to committee on the Fire Department.

A resolution from same, allowing hands at the Beargrass Cut-off their pay for one week from the 9th to 16th of June, was concurred in and adopted.

Whereupon the Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday, July 5th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

EDW. COCKE, Clerk.

New Books.

THE Missing Bride, by Mrs. Southworth. 2 vols. Paper, \$1. cloth, \$1 25.

Playboy's School of Life, by A. Mary Howitt.

The Watchman, by J. A. M. Cloth \$1.

Edinburgh and Westminster Review for April.

Just received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth street, near Main.

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